

National Republican.

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M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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All communications for publication should be brief, plain, and to the point, and only one side of the paper should be written. They will be returned uncorrected.

Mr. D. DAVIDSON is the Agent for the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and also for the collection of accounts.

Largest Legitimate Morning Circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1880.

HAVE WE AN IRELAND?—Number 1.

MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has discovered that the south is not prosperous and is annually falling behind in material wealth—that is, if we understand aright, he is not producing any more than he consumes, if so much, and is eating himself up. We are not familiar with the statistics which show this, nor do we know that they are reliable to that degree which justify the conclusions of the eminent Georgian, but there is a strong presumption in favor of his statement, founded on his well-known habit of careful investigation and his standing as a statesman and publicist, on the fact that many careful observers who have traveled much report so many evidences of exhaustion and decay in that region, and on our own knowledge of the nature and effects of the social and industrial system that has prevailed in the south for so many years.

The subject is one of very grave importance to the whole country north and south, and should receive immediate and careful attention from the press and statesmen of all parties. We want no Ireland among our numerous family of states, and if there is a condition of things in any section leading directly to exhaustion and poverty of states and communities the causes and remedies furnish a theme for the most profound wisdom and the most thorough study. No past politics, no former divisions of parties, no question of federal relations or state rights or interpretation of the constitution should for a single moment be allowed to interfere and divert attention from a fact of such immense significance and such appalling consequences as this, if it be truly a fact.

The power of a large community to maintain itself should in this day of productive agencies be unquestioned, and the south, which proved its fertility of resource and its tremendous vitality in the great struggle for independent nationality, surely has, with its natural advantages of soil, climate, mines, rivers, forests and immense cotton fields, as many elements of prosperity as any part of the United States, and any general poverty must be due to something outside of a deficiency of natural resources of material wealth. Clearly the trouble arises from the inability to utilize natural resources, and the reason of this inability is the thing to be discovered.

It has been the fashion to attribute this to hostile legislation and to assume that the south has been made poor by being taxed to the point of starvation by the government for the benefit of northern manufactures. This does not meet the case, because when the tariff was instituted there was no such thing as manufacturing at the north, and the way was as clearly and freely open to the south to enter into a favored branch of industry as the north. The tariff was passed by the south and middle states against the protest of New England and was claimed as a national measure. If it ever became sectional, which we do not admit, it was simply because the north accepted and took advantage of its benefits, and the south neglected to do either. But the south has been discriminated against no more than the west, and there is no claim of inability to maintain itself on the part of the west, and its prosperity is as well assured as that of New England, and better assured, even, so the plea of hostile legislation cannot stand.

More than thirty years ago Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, an eminent essayist of Charleston, S. C., and a gentleman in no way affiliated with abolitionists or fanatics, discovered the cause of the difficulty, and writing in the interest of his native south, said: "My recent visit to the northern states has fully satisfied me that the true source of our difficulties lies in the want of energy on the part of our capitalists and insurance and business on the part of those who ought to labor." This is roughly put, and might be offensive coming from any but a southerner. We will not apply it offensively, but must affirm our belief that the statement accounts for much of the trouble. The south raises hides, bark, oil and everything that goes to the making of leather and boots and shoes, and there are plenty of men with nothing to do, but still she buys boots and shoes at the north. Here is a direct daily need supplied by outsiders not because the tariff has prevented the south from making leather and shoes, but because the south has not had the energy to educate her own people in this most essential art of civilization. There is both the necessary energy and the skill lacking, and as a consequence the power of production so far as this goes has been lost to the south, and to the extent of the loss she has suffered. In other words, so much labor has not been utilized, and the men who should have been felling trees and pegging boots have done nothing but grow at the impulsion of foreign laws upon them by the tariff, and the products of labor have not counted. And what is true of boots and shoes is also true of nearly all other manufactured articles—they are made elsewhere, and the labor and the materials largely are lost to the south. Her people consume and do not produce. It is the old topic of diversity of employment often stated and reiterated in these columns. The recent statement of Mr. STEPHENS is so direct to the point that we cannot refrain from improving the chance it invites to a

further consideration of the vital question of southern dangers and southern needs. If some change cannot be inaugurated we see no way for the south to become self-supporting. And in a little while we shall have an Irish question to deal with as momentous and fearful as the one now agitating the parent country and more difficult of adjustment.

The importance of the subject will justify its further consideration in future papers.

THE HOPE TO HANG THEM.

The board of state canvassers in South Carolina has just determined the election of the five democratic candidates for congress in that state. In dealing with the returns from Charleston county the determined fight of E. W. M. MACKAY, republican candidate for congress, through his counsel, Hon. D. T. CONNOR, forced the board to throw official light upon democratic practices, which will be useful in the contest before the house. One precinct box had been rejected by the county canvassers because it was sent to them by express instead of being brought by a messenger. This box was opened and counted by the state board. It contained 393 republican votes and 11 democratic votes. The state of the vote shows why the democratic precinct managers sent it by express instead of by messenger as the law required. They violated the law in order that the box should be rejected. As to another precinct, the Haut Gap, of John's Island, we copy from the News and Courier:

In proceedings in this case, instituted by the republican candidates, it was shown that the vote at the precinct was Democratic 41, republican 1,002. The managers at the precinct as declared in their returns. It was proved that the box was delivered to the county canvassers in the condition in which it was found, and that the republican candidates were not allowed to see it until it was opened by the county canvassers. When the box was opened the republican majority was 901 and a democratic majority of 1,002. These facts being brought before the state board, the board found that the republican majority was 901 and a democratic majority of 1,002. These facts being brought before the state board, the board found that the republican majority was 901 and a democratic majority of 1,002.

The News and Courier complacently points to the action of the board as that of men sternly determined to do justice to political opponents. The amount of political self-sacrifice may be measured by the fact that the votes so counted for the republicans were not sufficient to change the result.

The vote at six precincts rejected by the county board remains to be considered. These were from the heavy republican district of the sea islands, and if counted would return the republican candidate for congress and the entire republican county and legislative ticket. They were thrown out by the county canvassers upon the allegation of the managers that "at those precincts no citizen could safely vote the democratic ticket; that armed negroes surrounded the polls; that democratic ballots were torn up, and that the threat was openly made that any colored man who attempted to deposit a democratic ballot would be killed." This decision was confirmed by the board of state canvassers, and the whole vote was rejected upon the ground that "there existed at said polls such violence and intimidation and fraud that there was not and could not have been a fair and free expression of opinion in said election."

In commenting on this decision the News and Courier says:

It is not possible, perhaps, without the cooperation of the United States officials to prevent the intimidation of colored people by the violence in the low country of South Carolina. The county canvassers are the only ones of the black race who take possession of the polls on election day, and are naturally unwilling to risk their lives for their own race. From all other voters, or they vote the republican ticket which is forced upon them. As long as republican candidates are forced to vote the republican ticket, the democratic vote is a mere mockery, and the democratic vote is a mere mockery, and the democratic vote is a mere mockery.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin suggests the name of General ULYSSES S. GRANT for the Pennsylvania seat. The suggestion indicates that our cotemporary desires Pennsylvania to have a first-class senator. Whether the proposition is feasible or not is another thing. We should much prefer it to having the general put out to charity, as has been proposed by others.

FRIDAY and Saturday last were full of excitement to New York speculators. Over half a million shares were sold on each day at the stock exchange. The cotton exchange was wild, the option sales reaching nearly 800,000 bales for the two days, the largest ever recorded. There is a glut of wheat at all points of export, and owners of stores and elevators have raised their prices for storage, charging two cents per bushel for every ten days after December 6.

The movement of HORACE WHITE and his conditors the other day upon General GARFIELD's works must not be reckoned an attempt to run a political machine. So demonstrative an effort, if made by Mr. CONKLING, would be liable to suspicion, but certainly nothing except a pure desire to help the president-elect in arriving to a wise conclusion as to his duties could have actuated HORACE, who in himself is a WHITE MAN's party, and not a machine politician.

The New York Evening Mail is much concerned about "the sickly silver" in the treasury. It asks: "What is to be done with the forty-seven million standard silver dollars, which nobody will have?" Half of the sum which seems to frighten the Mail is there representing the silver certificates now in active circulation. The other half is moving slowly but surely into the hands of the people, in spite of the persistent efforts of the gold-bugs of Wall Street and the hostility of the treasury.

We are indebted to the politeness of Scribner & Co. for bound copies of Scribner's Monthly and the St. Nicholas for 1880. The latter is neatly bound in two volumes on account of its increased size. It is needless to refer to the superior excellence of these periodicals, for they have advertised their own excellence at home and abroad.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOHN McDERMOTT & BROS.,

CARBIDE MANUFACTURERS

(Incorporated), 810 Pennsylvania Avenue, near Third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Carriages and Caskets made to order and sold on commission. Carriages repaired.

to this reactionary petition are declared by the Rev. Mr. STECHER to be economic. He asserts that the Jews make their money by disgraceful means; that they have acquired disproportionate political power thereby; that they are rapidly becoming the commercial and financial potentates of the empire; that their policy and aims are against the aristocratic principles of the government, and that they are at heart republicans. Such is the latest appeal to race hatreds uttered by a Lutheran priest.

That it will be advocated by and receive the votes of a numerous body in the parliament we do not doubt. BISMARCK is well known to favor a repressive policy. The emperor is antagonistic to the Jews, and the court class hate and fear them. Since 1848 they have been among the most patriotic, most frugal, industrious and best educated of the German people. They have furnished brave soldiers, generals of genius and renowned professors, great legislators, and have been almost undisputed rulers of the empire of commerce and finance. No class has contributed as much to the wealth, learning and political advancement of the German empire as this semitic race, whose history equals that of any other in the richness and grandeur of its achievements in all the departments of human life.

GENERAL GRANT is eligible for senator from New York. With CONKLING and GRANT New York would be the empire state in the senate.

BANKS and trust companies hold one-half of the registered bonds of the United States. Foreign holders own but ten per cent of the seven hundred millions of such securities.

The British parliament has been summoned to meet on January 6. The state of Ireland evidently calls for the speedy application of a "policy." Things have drifted long enough.

It is said that President HAYES will have an opportunity to appoint two more justices of the supreme court before he retires. Justices SWAYNE and STROUD are eligible to retire on full pay.

The friends of General HARRISON confidently claim that he has secured enough votes in the Indiana legislature to insure his nomination by the republican caucus. There will be eighty-two votes in the caucus, fifty of which are said to be pledged to HARRISON.

GARFIELD is to have all of his hardy earned electoral votes in Indiana. The error in the name of an elector was not in the ballots nor on the precinct returns. It was a clerical error in filling up consolidated county returns. The state board has counted the proper elector in.

The Cincinnati Gazette assures its anxious and sympathetic democratic contemporaries that there is no senatorial "fight" in Ohio. Two distinguished citizens have declared themselves candidates for the senatorship, but there will be nothing in the contest unbecoming the dignity of the office.

It is certain that the national banks will be requesting congress for some favors this winter. While considering such measures we hope that a law will be passed compelling these institutions to receive on deposit the standard silver dollars, and to treat the gold, silver and paper currency of the government in all respects alike.

The Passion play has been withdrawn. Manager ARNEY has had a big advertisement out of it. The excitement was worked up quite as skillfully as was the BURNED FUR. These will now be succeeded by the match dance, for which a Bombay merchant with four wives and a cannibal were imported last week. No charge for this notice.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOUSE OF LAUGHTER.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHARD LIVER AT RETIREMENT.

Given by the Board of Trustees, Nov. 29, 1880.

U. S. O. F. O. P.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880, 8:00 P. M.

LINCOLN WILL MEET AT ITS

hall, 2210 Broadway, at 7 P. M., on Monday, December 2, 1880, for the purpose of electing a committee to visit to Europe.

By order of the

HENRY S. HATHINGTON, Secretary.

NOTICE!

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the

Metropolitan Theatre Association for the election of Directors will be held at the Metropolitan Theatre, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1880, at 8 P. M.

By order of the

JAMES H. LAMBERT, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK.

A dividend of 7 per cent, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, November 29, 1880, at the bank of the City of Washington, at 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

By order of the

W. F. MATTINGLY, Receiver.

EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE

BULLDOG ASSOCIATION.

Subscription books for stock in the second issue will be sent out until the next meeting of the association, DECEMBER 1, 1880. By order of the board.

JOHN JOY KIRBY, Secretary.

J. M. & R. COHEN,

DIAMOND BROKERS

AND SEVENTH ST. IN DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

1105 Penna. Ave. N. W.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT.

A fine line of Ladies and Gents' Gold Watches and Fine Jewelry for sale low.

FOR WEDDING GIFTS.

BRONZES, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, PORCELAIN, WATCHES, CLOCKS, LONELY LAMPS.

M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO.,

1107 Penna. Avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICE

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

PURE NORTHERN LIVER OIL

at DR. WALKER'S, 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., and at all the drug stores in the city.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.

P. WALLACH'S

LOAN OFFICE.

1417 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest,

Near Ward's Hotel.

CLOTHING.

DEVLIN & CO.,

Of New York,

HAVE

An Immense Stock

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Samples of Piece Goods,

READY MADE SUITS

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS,

1320 F ST. 0611-300

SECOND-HAND

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Persons wishing to dispose of the above articles will do well to call at M. WALSH'S, 501 D Street, corner of Ninth Street Northwest. As I do my own cleaning and repairing, I therefore can and will pay from 50 to 60 per cent higher than any dealer in this city.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

501 D, cor. 9th, M. WALSH, 501 D, cor. 9th, 0612.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

LIT. ARTICLES FOR sale and all the popular

literature on sale at COLLIER'S, 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, OR ANY OF THE AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD, NECK, OR EYES, apply to J. H. COLLIER, 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, who will give you the best remedy for your trouble.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES FOR EVERY

kind, Humors, Rheumatism, Extracts, and all the latest remedies and other good for infants and children.